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Standard Connellsville Coke

MONTHLY CAPACITY 25,000 TONS. P R R., P. & L. E. R. R. and B. & O. R. R. CONNECTIONS.

Only plant in the world where Coke is entirely mechanically handled, and in that way very largely freed from sulphur and ash

Blossom-ash blown from ovens by new process of compressed-air before coke is drawn

ANALYSES FURNISHED ON REQUEST.

116 WEST MAIN STREET.

TAFT NOMINATED ON FIRST BALLOT.

Receives 701 Votes and Nomination Is Then Made Unanimous.

KNOX GETS 63, FORAKER 15

LaFollette of Wisconsin Receives Ovation Second Only to Those Given Roosevelt and Taft—Convention Meets Again Today to Choose Vice Presidential Candidate.

Chicago, June 19.—For president of the United States, William H. Taft of Ohio. Taft on the first ballot Taft by 701 votes, Taft by unanimous choice of the convention. Such is the record of the culminating day of the Republican national convention of 1908, effected amid scenes of tumultuous enthusiasm and after a nerve-racking continuous session lasting nearly eight hours. With president named and platform enunciated, there remains only the nomination of the vice president to complete this momentous work.

Grandiose in Its Magnitude.
The picture within the walls of the vast amphitheater as the presidential candidate was named was one truly grandiose in its magnitude. In front to the right and left below and above the following sea of humanity rest after hours of waiting and stirred from one emotion to another, was in a fever of expectancy for the culminating vote. The favorite of several states had been named save Knox and LaFollette and now on the roll call came Ohio. As the Buckeye state was reached the tall, gaunt form of Theodore E. Burton with studious face and severe black clerical garb advanced to the platform to nominate Ohio's candidate. He spoke fervently with the ringing voice of an evangelist, which went ringing through the building. The closing of his speech of nomination was the signal for loud cheering and shouting of the delegates. Instantly the Ohio delegates were on their feet. Other Taft states following while the convention hosts in gallery and on floor broke into mad demonstration.

Everybody Cuts Loose.
Taft Taft—W. H. Taft came in roar from the Chicanos. Megaphones seemed to spring from concealed places and swell the Taft tumult into thunder. A huge blue sash banner bearing the familiar features of the secretary was swung before the delegates, waving a fresh whirlwind of enthusiasm.

All semblance of order had been abandoned and the delegates arena was a mad storm of gesticulating men, the gaudy of his states were snatched up by the Taft enthusiasts or borne under by the storm of disorder. The band was inaudible—a mere whisper above the deafening volume of sound. For 15 to 20 minutes the uproar continued. It was a repetition of the scene when the name of Roosevelt threw the convention into a frenzied re-echo in its intensity and almost in duration. But there is a limit to the physical resources of throat and lungs and the Taft movement while the remaining candidates were placed in nomination.

Ovation for LaFollette.
It was late in the afternoon before the convention on now life ally sweltering with the intense heat and weary after nearly seven hours of continuous session reached the end of the food of eloquence and the deed were at last clear for the culminating act—the ballot. But not just as the last swell of oratory the second speech for LaFollette had died away like a cyclone from a clear sky burst a LaFollette demonstration which swept the convention on from its very bearings. It was the same deafening wave that had greeted Roosevelt the previous day and Taft a little while before. In tense and maddening and with the vital ring of genuine enthusiasm. It seemed as though Wisconsin had suddenly peopled every foot of the galleries. The delegates sat calm and waiting except the frantic Wisconsin but the convention for the time being was in the possession of the galleries.

Now a singular transformation occurred—gradually the whirlwind veered from LaFollette to Roosevelt. A banner bearing the Roosevelt portrait and waving from the gallery was the signal for the cheer but in the confused babel of voice there was no distinguishing where the LaFollette cheers ended and these for Roosevelt began.

Lodge Orders Roll Call.
Amid this pandemonium and with the galleries in full control Chairman Lodge decided upon heroic action in order again to make the convention master of its affairs. He ordered the

roll call of states to begin for the vote on president. Such a call under such circumstances of intense confusion has probably never before occurred in the history of national conventions. The secretary was powerless to make his call of the states heard above the deafening clamor. Seizing a megaphone he shouted the roll of states—Alabama Arkansas—but his voice was swallowed up in the mad uproar. Gradually however the curiosity of the multitude conquered their enthusiasm and they lapsed into silence to hear the result of the roll call.

A hush of expectancy hung over the assembly as the roll proceeded. Hasty summaries showed that Taft was far in advance. When New York was reached the Taft total totaled 427. Ohio carried the Taft total to 511 or 20 more than enough to nominate. Still the call went on until the final result was announced by Chairman Lodge.

Lodge Announces Result.
"For Theodore Roosevelt, 3 votes for Joseph B. Foraker of Ohio 15 votes, for Charles W. Fairbanks of Indiana, 49 votes for Joseph C. Cannon of Illinois 61 votes for Robert LaFollette of Wisconsin 25 votes for Charles E. Hughes of New York 63 votes for Philander C. Knox of Pennsylvania 63 votes and for William H. Taft of Ohio 701 votes.

The three votes for Roosevelt were cast by delegates from Pennsylvania of whom Lewis Emery Jr. of Bradford was one.

A great shout went up as Lodge concluded his announcement and with one accord the cohorts of Cannon and Knox and Hughes and the other heroes joined in a common tribute for the candidate of the party.

General Stewart L. Woodford for Governor Hughes leaping upon a chair moved to make the nomination unanimous. Senator Penrose for Knox and Boutwell for Cannon and Henry of Georgia for Foraker and Wisconsin for LaFollette seconded the movement for a unanimous vote to the candidate of the party.

Contest Over the Platform.
Earlier in the day the battle over the platform had occupied the close attention of delegates and spectators. The platform as framed by the committee on resolutions was read by its chairman Senator Hopkins of Illinois while a minority report reflecting the views of the supporters of Senator LaFollette was presented by Congressman Cooper of Wisconsin. It was on one hand the sledge hammer blow of the Wisconsin men against combinations and monopoly and on the other hand the warning of Hopkins against the socialistic doctrines of Wisconsin.

The platform was adopted by an overwhelming vote after many separate planks in the Wisconsin plan had been buried under adverse votes. It was not until four hours had been spent over the platform that the convention was ready to proceed with the nominating speeches for president. First came the nomination of Cannon by Representative Boutwell of Illinois, seconded by Representative Fordney of Michigan which awakened a seething yell for the grand old man of 1860. The non-naming speech for Cannon by Representative Harty of Indiana was made amid intense confusion and an constant interruption. Smarting under these discourtesies toward the governor, Mr. or Mr. Walter of Indiana began his speech seconding the nomination of Fairbanks with a cutting allusion to the storm which was crashing out all opposition.

Foraker's Name Presented.
The convention gave enthusiastic welcome to the name of Hughes as General Woodford presented the governor's candidacy in fervent words. The name of Senator Foraker was placed in nomination by Judge C. B. McCoy of Ohio and seconded by the eloquent negro delegate from Georgia, W. O. Fisher. The latter winning a true ovation, he closed the splendid tribute to Foraker in the name of the mill on black voters. The call of Pennsylvania brought the Keystone delegation to their feet in a wild demonstration for Knox and a little later Wisconsin followed with its enthusiastic tribute to Wisconsin's candidate Senator LaFollette.

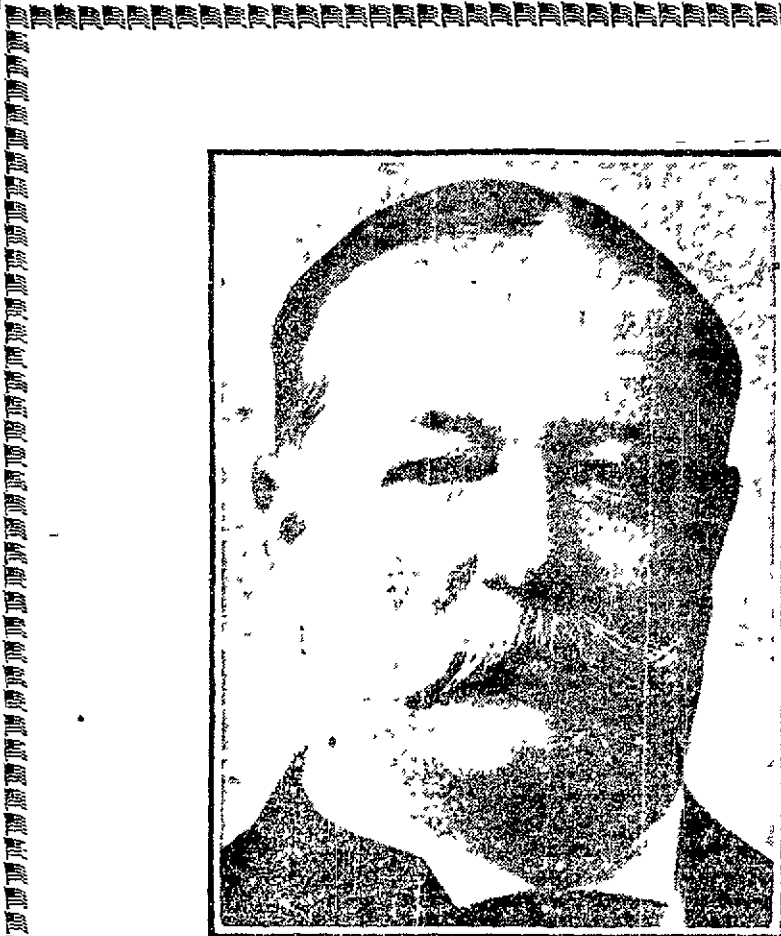
COMMENCEMENT HELD.

St. Joseph's School, Mt. Pleasant. Graduates Class of Five. MT. PLEASANT, June 20.—The commencement exercises of the 1908 class of the St. Joseph's school were held in the St. Joseph's auditorium last evening. The hall was crowded to the doors with friends and relatives of the graduates from this as well as surrounding towns. The class consisted of five young men who successfully passed the examinations and received their diplomas for the completion of the course offered at this institution of learning.

The graduates were Matt McKenna, Joseph Viduan, William Hurwitz, Conrad Overhol and John Bunn. The auditorium was beautifully decorated in the colors blue and gold. Rev. Father O'Donnell of his place made a short and interesting address to the graduates from this as well as surrounding towns. The class consisted of five young men who successfully passed the examinations and received their diplomas for the completion of the course offered at this institution of learning.

When You Want

Anything advertise in our classified column. The cost is a word.



WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT, FROM HIS LATEST PICTURE.

TAFT AND SHERMAN.

That Is the Ticket as Completed by Republican National Convention.

ONLY ONE BALLOT IS NEEDED

Speaker Joseph G. Cannon Seconded Nomination Made by Timothy L. Woodruff of New York—Lodge Presents Name of Curtis Guild.

Chicago, June 20.—Taft and Sherman. This is the ticket of the Republican party, chosen by the convention on the first ballot. The Republican national convention concluded with the nomination of James S. Sherman of New York for vice president and a final vote of unanimous approval. Again the vast assembly was swept with waves of exultant clamor as the multitude realized that at last the work was done and the record made upon which the Republican party goes before the country united in one last mighty outburst of enthusiasm. It is to the men who will bear forward the standard in the struggle now at hand.

For the ticket was distinctly a Sherman crowd. With galleries filled to overflowing, the delegates were drawn to the front by the nomination of Sherman. The early arrivals on the floor were Speaker Cannon, erstwhile candidate for president but now here as a pillar of strength in the Sherman movement. The widespread affection for the old warhorse of the party was shown by the crowds of delegates surging about him to grasp his hand and bid him welcome.

Nominating Speeches Began.

The preliminaries were in of and at 10, the nominating speeches for vice president began with a limit of ten minutes to each speaker. On the call of states Delaware was led to New York and former Lieutenant Governor Timothy L. Woodruff moved the platform for a glowing speech placing in nomination Sherman as New York's choice for the vice presidency. Now came a surprise as the venerable Cannon with his Lincoln-like size and shaggy beard stepped from the Illinois delegation and stepping to the front, he was joined by the delegates to second the nomination of Sherman. Such a mixture of sturdy homely plain American citizenship as Cannon appeared as he advanced before the throng which rose to him, homage has seldom been seen before a nationally elected convention. He has seldom been seen before a nationally elected convention.

His voice was heard with a ringing tramp about his neck. His vest was thrown wide open, exposing a crumpled shirt and he spoke of a black speech curled up about his dancing cuffs to his elbows as he waving arms emphasized his ringing words for his colleague and friend—James S. Sherman of New York.

Enthusiasm for Sherman.

From the outbursts of enthusiasm which greeted every mention of the

name it was plain that the mind of the convention had been made.



JAMES S. SHERMAN.

un and that the deed was done only to a second. But for a moment there was a lull in the Sherman movement as Senator Lodge rising to the platform and placing in nomination a name which has been a pillar of strength in the Sherman movement. The Sherman movement was again in a state after state fell into line—North Carolina in a ringing speech from the floor by Harry Shuman, O. L. Johnson, Denby, F. Flinn, Pennsylvania by Congressman Olinsted, Tennessee by H. Clay Lyons and Virginia by C. B. Slump.

Now began the vote taken and confusion at first which increased as the totals climbed upward to the nominating point. The result was never in doubt as the totals of states were heaped one upon another. There were scattering votes but the great bulk of delegates swayed the total of Sherman into the lead. With keen appreciation of the effect of the climax, Chairman Lodge announced the result reserving Sherman's sure total until the last.

Vice President Fairbanks Gets 10 Votes.

For Governor Sheldon of Nebraska 10 votes, Governor Guild of Nevada 10 votes, Governor Murphy of New Jersey 10 votes and James Schoolcraft Sherman of New York 816 votes.

With the floodgates of enthusiasm were let loose as floor and galleries joined in a pandemonium of demonstration for the nominee.

The nominations completed at 12:45 were now quickly perfected—committees from the various states to wait upon the candidates for president and vice president and to make a nomination of the national committee to perfect plans for the coming campaign and thank and congratulate the Chicanos who have given a convention of such peace and equipment and then just before noon amid cheers still echoing and the in

B. & O. MAY MAKE CHANGE IN ROUTE.

Said to Be Preparing to Build Passenger Line From Confluence to Somerset.

SOMERSET, Pa., June 20.—According to a reliable report, the Baltimore & Ohio railroad will shortly make a change which will place Somerset on the main line of the road. The project of a new line will connect Somerset with the old Southern Railroad in a railroad which will be low to Cumberland and a distance of about 30 miles.

This route will shorten the distance between Somerset and Cumberland and will dispense with the cost of maintaining deep cuts, long trestles and high fills. The proposed line will descend from Somerset to the old Southern Railroad at a point about three miles where it will intersect with the old Southern Railroad in a railroad which will be low to Cumberland and a distance of about 30 miles.

In case the new route is adopted upon it will be used exclusively for passenger service and the present line will be used for freight. For some time there have been reports of railroad engineers at work in the vicinity and they feel sure to confirm the report of the new route. In a recently from the Somerset and Confluence there has been a double track of second grade material and south of Somerset a route for a new line has been surveyed and graded and it is not too soon when the actual work of constructing the new line will commence but it is believed that at least part of the work will be complete this summer.

JURY SPLITS VERDICT.

Gives Wife and Husband Damages Against Railroad.

WASHINGTON, Pa., June 20.—Mr. and Mrs. M. G. Guthrie of Washington were recently awarded a verdict of \$10,000 from the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company for injuries received by Mrs. Guthrie at a bridge crossing at Clarksburg on August 10th. Mrs. Guthrie's little son, an only child, was killed when an express train struck them. Mr. and Mrs. Guthrie received \$10,000 damages in the verdict of \$10,000 awarded in the case. The verdict was a \$10,000 verdict to the wife and \$10,000 to the husband for expenses.

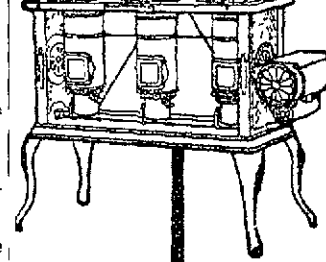
NEW MEYERSDALE BANK

Reported National Institution Will Be Established in That Place.

MEYERSDALE, June 20.—It is rumored that Meyersdale is to have a national banking institution in the near future to be known as the National Bank of Meyersdale. It is capitalized at \$200,000 and its promoters are among the best known engineers and conductors here in a Rockwood.

Interested in the local about to be formed in which to place the new bank and which secured steps will at once be taken to effect an organization.

Have You a Summer Stove?



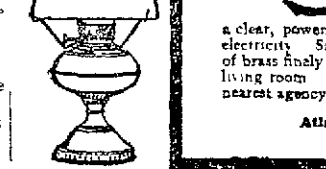
heating the room.

NEW PERFECTION

Wick Blue Flame Oil Cook-Stove

you will see why this is so. The heat from the chimney of the "New Perfection" is concentrated under the kettle and not dissipated through the room by radiation. Thus it does the work of the coal range without its discomfort. Ask your dealer about this stove—it is not with him, we are nearest agency.

The Rayo Lamp



A clear, powerful light more agreeable than gas or electricity. Safe everywhere and always. Made of brass finely nickel plated—just the thing for the living room. If not with your dealer, write our nearest agency.

Atlantic Retaining Company (Incorporated)

BRIQUETTING COAL SUPPLY.

Experiments Made by United States Geological Survey.

MUCH BETTER TO HANDLE.

Properly Made Briquets Have Greater Fuel Value Than Original Lump Coal—Tons of Material Wasted Annually Which Might Be Saved.

The utilization of the slack coal resulting from the processes of mining, transportation and handling, and from exposure of the product to weather is recognized by economists as one of the most serious problems connected with the fuel industry. The slack from coals suitable for the production of coke presents no difficulty, as it is in demand for that purpose, and that from coal that does not coke but cokes rather freely can also be used under boilers without great loss. But slack from coal that cokes less readily can be burned only in grades of special construction, and even when so used it is troublesome to handle and the waste is much greater than when lump coal is used. It is, possible to obtain the full value of this slack coal as fuel by first forming it into coherent masses of briquets. That properly made briquets may have greater fuel value than the original lump coal from which the slack is derived is indicated by their use in the locomotives on the State railways of France and Belgium where heavy grade, load or speed requires the maximum effect of traction. Twenty-five per cent. of the fuel used by the Belgian State railroad department, which operates 90 per cent. of the railways of the kingdom, is in the form of briquets. With so great a demand for the product it is but natural that the briquet industry in these foreign countries should have reached a high state of development. In the United States progress has been slower chiefly because of the abundant supply of cheap raw fuel and with which the manufactured article has to compete. With millions of acres of coal producing lands in which the coal in most places can be cheaply mined, it has appeared in many districts to be more economical to waste the slack than to attempt to recover it at the additional expense required for briquetting. For this reason large tracts in the anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania are covered by unsightly clunk banks and in bituminous coal regions huge piles of unmarketable slack are allowed to burn in order to get rid of them. Many thousands of tons of what might be converted into usable fuel are therefore wasted every year.

For the purpose of determining the extent to which the manufacture of briquets from slack coal may succeed under the conditions existing in the United States, an investigation has been carried on at the fuel testing plant of the United States Geological Survey at St. Louis by James E. Mills, whose report on the work has just been published by the Survey as Bulletin 343. The problem to be solved was not alone how to make the best possible briquet but how to produce a profit, a briquet of a satisfactory grade for the use intended with the slack and binders available. The experiments made by Mr. Mills include tests of the behavior of a large number of different binders. Tests were made with each coal and with each binder until the percentage of binder required to produce a satisfactory briquet with that coal was determined. The behavior of the briquets in the fire, and, if necessary, in water, was noted. The binders used were examined as to their chemical or physical properties, and such modification of each binder was made as seemed likely to produce most efficient results.

The desirable qualities of a binder are stated by Mr. Mills as follows:

1. It must be sufficiently cheap to make the manufacture of briquets profitable.
2. It must bind strongly, producing a briquet sufficiently hard but not too brittle.
3. It must hold the briquet together satisfactorily in the fire.
4. It must produce a briquet sufficiently waterproof to stand the conditions in use.
5. It should not cause smoke or foul-smelling nor corrosive gases nor should it foul the flues.
6. It should not increase the percentage of ash or cinder.
7. It should increase, or certainly it should not diminish the heat units obtainable from a given weight of fuel.

The experiments show that in general for plants situated where it can be obtained the cheapest binder will prove to be the heavy residuum from petroleum, often known to the trade as asphalt. This is particularly available in California, Texas and adjacent territory. Second in importance comes water-gas tar pitch. Of local importance, where the price permits, are natural asphalt and tars derived from wood distillation. Pitch made from producer gas is excellent but with a lower percentage of binder than other coal tar pitches. It is not yet on the market, but will doubtless be available in the future. Starch, waste sulphur liquor from paper mills and magnesia may also be utilized as binders for briquets.

Mr. Mills' report, which contains

details of his experiments, may be obtained free of charge by applying to the Director of the Geological Survey, at Washington, D. C.

COAL PEOPLE WIN IN A TAX APPEAL.

Judge Kooser Hands Down Important Opinion—Somerset Commissioners Are Beaten.

SOMERSET, June 19.—Judge Kooser has handed down his opinion on the appeal of the Reading Iron & Coal Company from the action of the County Commissioners in assessing the corporation more on undeveloped coal lands than individual owners. This was an issue at the last election for County Commissioners, several of the candidates promising that if elected corporations should be assessed more for their mineral lands than the farmers. The opinion covers 12 typewritten pages, decides against the County Commissioners, orders them to refund the difference in taxes between the rate set by the Commissioners and that by the court, and decrees that the county pays the costs of the appeal.

The appeal of the Reading Iron & Coal Company is but one of 50 appeals pending and covered over 200 pages of typewritten matter. The company owns coal lands in four townships in Somerset county, developed land in Stonycreek, Lincoln and Somerset, in all about 8,000 acres. The appellants claim that at first some of their land was assessed at the rate of \$2 per acre in some places, \$10 in others, and \$12 in still others. Later this was increased at different places to \$10, \$12 and \$24, the Board of Revision in one instance reducing it to \$20. The court ordered that the land in Quemahoning township be assessed at \$15 per acre, in Lincoln township at \$12 and in Stonycreek and Somerset each at \$10.

The court stated that according to constitutional mandate there should be a uniformity of assessment, and used the Commissioners to re-examine all assessments on an appeal, and if they decided that the amount of assessment was to their action proper, he would then hear the cases; but if a satisfactory adjustment could be made, it would be an economy of time for him to let them pass. In the opinion he says:

"It is contended that coal lands of mining companies developed and being operated may be equitably assessed at much higher valuations than may be the estimate of the coal underlying farms in the same neighborhood in arriving at the total valuation of the assessed farm lands, the argument being that the companies operating on a large scale produce annually a considerable worked-out area which will bear but light taxation thereafter and will within what may be termed a definite period leave no estate worth no assessment or taxation, while the undeveloped, and in some instances untested and unexplored, situation under the neighboring farms, held by the owner of the surface, will be subject to taxation for indefinite time. This argument is forceful, but must be addressed to the Legislature rather than to the court. In the absence of law authorizing it, we cannot impose increased valuations on coal acres because the coal is being removed.

"In assessing real estate, coal or other properties, its value and not its ownership is the criterion. Uniformity of taxation is a constitutional mandate and ought to be observed. Although a 60 per cent. valuation is not contemplated by the law, yet where it is adopted it should be uniformly applied."

DISCUSS RESURVEY OF YOUGH RIVER.

Public Meeting to Arouse Interest and Prepare Evidence at Chamber of Commerce Next Week.

At last week's session of the Chamber of Commerce it was decided to hold an open meeting in the near future for the purpose of preparing for the presentation of evidence on the occasion of the resurvey of the Youghiogheny river. After consultation the date has been fixed for the night of next week's regular meeting of the Chamber, Thursday, June 25. Light refreshments will be served and the meeting will partake of the nature of a social session. Congressman A. F. Cooper and others from Uniontown will be present.

"It is hoped that all of our citizens will bear the date in mind and endeavor to attend this meeting," said Secretary Armstrong this morning. "It will soon be up to us to engage in the work of showing to the government engineers the reasons that exist for urging the improvement, and all of our people should be thoroughly informed on the subject. Meetings such as this are the best means of diffusing this information."

Repairing Tipples. The work of repairing the tipples of the Unity-Connelville Coke Company near Latrobe has been started. The tipple was not destroyed in its entirety, but one end of it was pretty badly burned. The company now has 48 ovens in blast and will continue them until the tipple is repaired, when 100 ovens will be fired.

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Ashton Coal & Coke Co., Plants 2 and 3..... 429	H. C. Frick Coke Co., York, Shuf and Blinn, 1,000
Colonist Coke Company, Saseck..... 100	Struthers Coal & Coke Co., Fairbank Works..... 100

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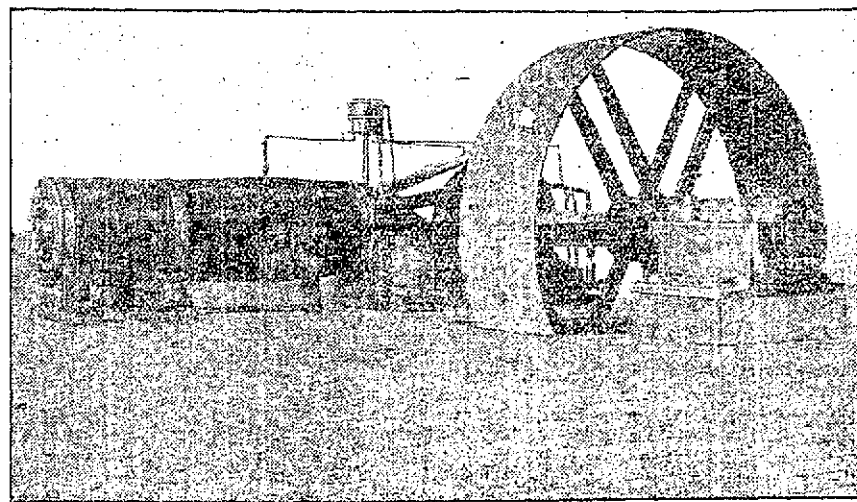
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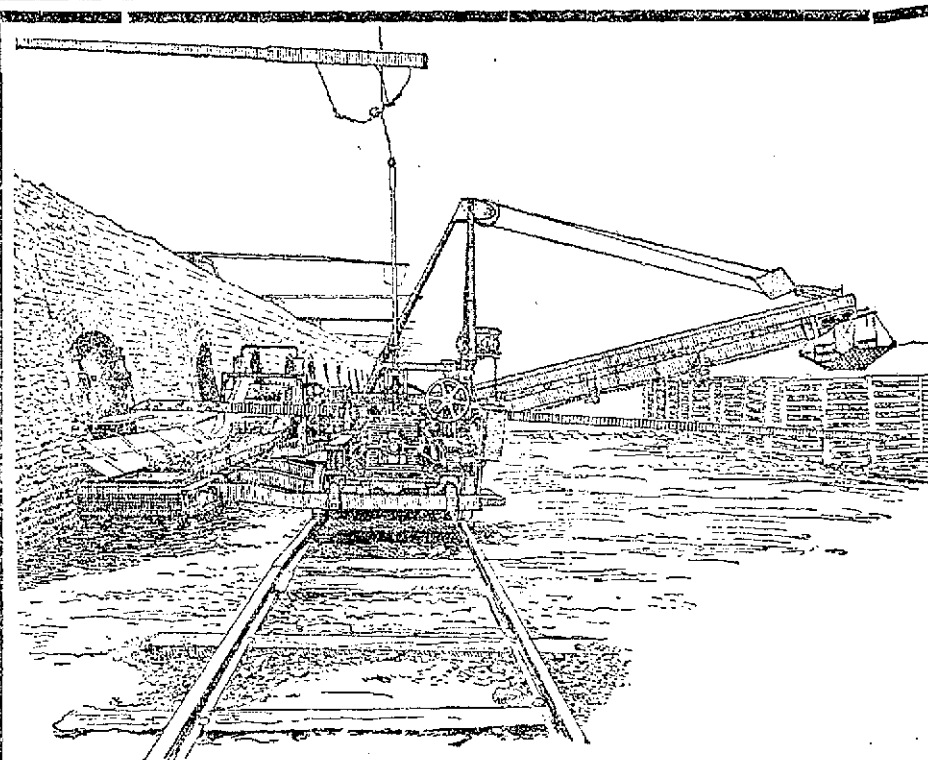
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